

South Viet Nam Pledges Itself to Defeat the U.S. Aggressors and Their Henchmen

VIETNA

Sept. 23 1968 No 183

5th Year

- N.F.L. and P.L.A.F. Message to President RO CHI MINE ... E.O. : 46 Tran Hung Dae Street, Ha

Esteemed President.

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south Vist Na ocratic Republic of Vist Nam — Ed.), your message of congratulation (Soptember & Ed.), four received in South Vist Nam constitutes an invaluable encouragement and inspiration to the 14 million South Vistnamese people.

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Estenmed President

THE U.S. aggressors are losing heavily.
But, obdurate and cunning by nature, they
are still trying to cling to South Vist Nam
and to impose neo-colonialism on the South and to impose neo-colonialism on the South Vietnameso people, and are going on with

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disposal still bigger victorias.
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reunification of the Batherland.

reunification of the Fatherland. With your inspiring solicitude and encouragement and the wholehearted assistance of the hid-and-hin comparies of the North and the sympathy and support of friends all our the world, the South Visionamene people, where any circumstance, booker, the state of the south that the support of t

South Viet Nam, September 11, 1968 The Presidium of the South Viet Nam N.F.L. Central Committee The Command of the outh Viet Nam P.L.A.F.

north liet Nam

Up to September 19, 1968

3.171 U.S. aircraft were downed



He Tish province militiewomen with their guns at the ready against U.S. air pirates

South Viet Nam

HEAVY ENEMY LOSSES AT TAY NINH, LOC NINH, DUC LAP AND SOUTH OF DEMILITARIZED **70NF**

- * A U.S. Mixed Battalion Wiped Out at Tra Phi Base, the 4th Time Overrun by P.L.A.F.
- * An Armoured Car Park and an Airfield at Ben Cui Assaulted on the Same Day.
- * 2,600 Enemy Troops Put out of Action from Sept.11 to 17, in Tay Ninh Sector.
- * 2 U.S. Battalions and 6 Companies Wiped Out from Sept. 11 to 14 at Loc Ninh.
- * Sar Pa Post near Duc Lap Stormed on Sept. 15.
- * 2,200 Enemy Troops Put out of Action North of Quang Tri from Sept. 1 to 16.
- * Two Generals, One American and Another of the Puppet Army, Killed and a Third One Wounded within Ten Days.

VIET NAM WAR IN THE EYE OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

PHAM THANH VINH
Secretary of the Vist Nam Lawyers' Association

Editor's Nota:

The Viet Nam.—U.S. talks in Pacis have been dragging on for more than four months because of the systematic and unjustified refusal of the U.S. unjustified refusal of the U.S. to put an unconditional end to the bombings and all other acts of war against the D.R. V.N. Meanwhile, a world lawyers' conference for Viet

Nam was held in France Nam was held in France (Grenoble) to examine in the light of international law the major problems concerning the war in Viet Nam. We have asked Mr. Pham Thanh Vinh, Secretary of the Viet Nam Lawyers' Association, to claborate on the gist of the Grenoble conclusions. It conclus should be recalled that the

signatories to the Grenoble documents have decided to meet again this fall. Thus the world's lawyers have proved quite active and vigilized in their support to the light of the Vicinamese people for the defeuce of their fundamental rights which are also those of all peoples in the world.

(Pages 4-5)

THE Extraordinary Conference of the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidaria ity Organisation for Support to, and the Conference of Support to, the Conference of Support to, the Conference of Support to the Aggressors, which met in Catter from Support of the Conference of Support tis closing session a political resolu-tion, an appeal and a program of action is support of Viet Nam.

The Political resolution reads:

" t. The conference thoroughly and fully supports the Vietnamese people's struggle against U.S. aggression, for the defence of their fundamental national rights: independence, sover-eignty and territorial unity and integrity. The conference solemnly recognizes that this legitimate struggle is the inalienable right o he whole Vietnamese people to an important contribution to the Africa, Latin America and the rest of the world fighting against impe-rialism, old and neo-colonialism headed by the U.S. imperialists and for national independence, democracy,

neace and social progress. The conference warmly hails the "The conference warmly halls the great victories, especially those achieved since early Spring 1968 by the armed forces and people in both North and South Viet Nam. These victories strikingly poist to the undauntedness and heroism of the Vietnamese people and constitute a shining example for various nations fighting for their liberation, against aggression and oppression by the imperialists and colonialists. The conference warmly hails the founding in South Viet Nam of the Alliance

"2. The conference fully supports the just position of the Vietnamese people as stipulated in the four points

A. A. P. S. O. Confab Passes "Support Viet Nam" Political Resolution

of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the Political Program of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation. This position is consistent with the fundamental principles of the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Viet Nam and with the practical situation in Viet Nam. It constitutes the basis for a most correct political solution for the Viet Nam problem.

"The conference warmly halls the just position and serious attitude of the representative of the D.R.V.N. government at the official conversa-

" 3. The conference sternly condemns the U.S. aggressive war in South Viet Nam, the U.S. war of destruction in North Viet Nam and U.S. believes crimes in the whole country. It strongly condemns the obdurate attitude and perficious ma-nocuvres of the U.S. government's representative at the Paris official

"4. The U.S. government must put an end to 16s war of aggression in Vist Nam, atop unconditionally and definitively its bombing raids and all other acts of war against the D.R.V.N., withdraw all U.S. and D.R.V.N., withdraw all U.S. and satellite troops from South Visit Nam, recognize the South Visit Nam National Front for Liberation as the genuine representative of the South Victoamese people and eater into talks with the N.F.L. on problems concerning South Vist Nam and let the Vistnamese people settle themselves their

envoy remarked: "The U.S. envoy remarked: "The U.S. Government tries to induce people believe that the war in Viet Nam is a war between the two zones of Viet Nam, stem-

ming from the 'aggression by North Vict Nam against South Vict Nam.' In reality, this is a war of resistance waged by the Victnamese people against the U.S. troops of aggression who

The D.R.V.N. chief nego-tiator said that the "de-Americanization" of the war

in Viet Nam advocated by the U.S. side was in fact

of the puppet army and administration. It is for that

internal affairs, without foreign inter-

"The U.S. government must adopt a serious attitude at the Paris convera serious attitude at the Paris conver-sations, first and foremost by uncon-ditionally stopping the bombing raids and all other acts of war against the D.R.V.N., so that the conversations can proceed to other questions of concern to both sides.

"5. While deeply appreciating the importance of the movement to support Viet Nam, the conference calls on the peoples of Asia, Africa, and all over the world to further that all the properties of the comment to support the Victorians people arised to agree the transfer of the tr sors and thus fulfil their noble international duty and contribute to the just cause of the Victnamese people which is also the common cause of the Afro-Asian peoples and all freedom- and peace-loving peoples in the world. The conference expresses its firm confidence that with the strength of national unity and determination to struggle for independence, freedom, peace, and reunification of the country and with the strong sympathy and support of the socialist countries, the peoples of Asia, Africa, Latin America and the whole progressive mankind, including the progressive American people, the heroic Vietnamese people will surely defeat the U.S. aggressors, achieve total victory in their achieve total victory in their struggle to defend the North, liberate the South and realize the reunifi-

In its appeal, the conference called os all progressive democratic organi-sations to co-ordinate actions and resort to suitable forms of struggle in furtherance of the general political resolution and the program of action unanimously passed by the confer-ence, especially during the Weeks of Solidarity with the Victnamese People beginning October 15, 1968 and December 20, 1968, in order to and December 20, 1905, in order to instil a vigorous mettle into the world people's movement of support for the Vietnamese people amic contribute to the final victory of the Vietnamese people over the U.S.

The conference's program of action in support of Viet Nam listed a wide range of protest actions against the U.S. aggression in Viet Nam, including the sending of a delegation of the A.R.P.S.O. and its member of the Company of the Company D.R.V.N. government's represen-tative and protest against the U.S. government's representative, the government's representative, the holding of a week-long anniversary of the death of South Vietnamess bero Nguyen Van Troi (October 15-21) and the celebrations of the founding anniversary of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liber-ation (December 20).

PARIS TALKS' 22nd SESSION

THE 22nd session of the official conversations between the representative of the D.R.V.N. Government and the representatives of the U.S. Government was convened in Paris on Sep-

Taking the floor first, U.S. representative Cyrus Vance repeated the slanderous char-ge against the South Vict Nam National Front for Liberation that it was "set up and controlled by Hanoi," and brazenly distorted history and facts in an attempt to hood-wink public opinion and mask the U.S. aggression in Viet Nam. He also exerted himself to justify the U.S. stub born balking of the unconditional cessation of the bomb ing raids and all other acts war on the whole territory of the DRVN

people against the U.S. troops of aggression who have come to Viet Nam by air and by sea from across the Pacific. The way the U.S. poses the problem slee betrays its dark design to prolong the partition of Viet Nam, in other contravention of the letter and spirit of the rock Geneva Agroements on Viet Nam." Speaking in his ture, Minister of State Kuan Thuy pointed out that parallel to its repeated appeals for "deiescalation" and "offorts towards peace," the U.S. government has since March and the peace and the second peace at 31, 1968 been stepping up its war of aggression in Viet Nam. In the North, the war of destruction conducted by U.S. air and naval forces has been continuously pushed up. Viciously, U.S. aircraft have been attacking dykes and hydraulic works which are of tantamount to continuation of its war of aggression, with the use of more forces particular importance in the current rainy season. In the South, the U.S. imperialists administration. It is for that purpose that the U.S. has been doing everything in its power to vamp up the puppet administration, he said. He also pointed to the ignominious failure of the U.S. pay-war moves and the increased awakening of paniores and the page of the U.S. pay-war moves and the page of the U.S. pay-war moves and the U.S. pay-wa south, the U.S. imperialists have been mounting terrorist raids on the population in the demilitarized zone and in areas around cities and towns and carrying out wanton B.52 bombings of densely populated

areas right on the fringe of triotism among those who Saigon. Referring to U.S. President are forced to serve as cannon fodder for the U.S. impe-Referring to U.S. President Johnson's September to state-ment which tried to justify the U.S. polley of war and aggression in Viet Nam and claimed that the restoration rialists: hundreds of anti-way shaints: hundreds of anti-war actions, mutinies and upris-ings had broken out within the ranks of the puppet army and hundreds of thou-sands of puppet soldiers had returned to the people. of the demilitarized zone was the key problem for peace in Viet Nam, the Vietnamese

Mr. Xuan Thuy demanded that the U.S. side cease its empty professions of peace and take practical steps to create real conditions for an advance towards peace, which simply means that the U.S. simply means that the U.S. must unconditionally stop the bombings and all other acts of war on the whole territory of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam so that other questions of interest to both parties can be disto both parties can be dis-cussed and the avenue to a political settlement of the Viet Nam problem can be open-ed. On September 16, 1968, U Thant again declared that "the essential first step is a complete and unconditional cessation of bombing of North Viet Nam." French Foreign Minister Mi-chel Debre also unequivocally indicated that President de Gaulle considered such

Refuting the fallacious al-legations of Mr. Cyrus Vance, the Vietnamese representative said: "It is in the Vietnamese people's age-old tradition to close their ranks and fight against foreign aggression and build their country. In South

course of action to be a real-istic one if one wants to

achieve a solution of the Viel

posed to U.S. aggression have railied in the National Front for Liberation to resist the U.S. aggressors and save the country. That is just like the Vietnamese people."

Mr. Xuan Thuy declared that "if the U.S. really re-spects the right to self-determination of the South Viet-namese people, why does it not withdraw its troops from South Viet Nam and let the South Vietnamese people decide their own internal affairs? On the contrary, the U.S. is stubbornly holding on to South Viet Nam and maintaining the Saigon puppet administration. This only shown U.S. complete disregard for the right to self-determination of the South tion to prolong the partition of Viet Nam."

Once again, Mr. Xuan Thuy exposed the traitorous and anti-popular nature of the Thieu-Ky puppet administra-tion, and stressed in conclu-

so of Viet Nam, it has to put an end to its aggression. As it has escalated the war to North Viet Nam, it must bring to an unconditional acts of war on the whole ter-ritory of the D.R.V.N., pull-out all U.S. and satellite troops and leave the South Vist Nam people to settle their own affairs without foreign interference.

VIET NAM COURIER

Programs of THE VOICE OF VIET NAM for listeners in North America and Northern Europe

THE VOICE OF VIET NAM is broadcasting in English daily

FOR NORTH AMERICA

- At 0.10 and 10.40 p.m. (EST) on 31 metres, 9,525 KCs - At 11.40 p.m. (EST) on 19 metres, 6,135 KCs. and 2.40 a.m. (EST) on 31 metres, 9,655 KCs.

FOR NORTHERN FURGRE

- At 4.20 p.m. (EST), that is 21.20 (GMT), on 19 metres, 15,230 KCs.

THE NORTH-GREAT REAR BASE OF THE SOUTH

VIET NAM CATHOLICS Term Starts in Stirring Mood

enemy air and naval bomenemy air and naval bom-bardments which, in some places, averaged 20 daily, the Calbolics continue to cling to the sea and the salt

marshes to catch fish and produce salt. While the fish

haul is kept at the level of the years before the U.S. started its war of destruction.

salt output in 1967 west up by 122% above plan, topp-ing even the peak years in

Along with the production

efforts, a movement to join the army or serve national

defence, communications and transport, has been surging among the Catholic youth. In all parishes, send-off festivals have been held for young members of their llocks goths to the battle-front. In Nghe An province,

in the Resistance Against U.S. Aggression, for National Salvation

Rev. VU XUAN KY

Chairman of the National Ligison Committee of Victnamera Patriotic and Peace-Lovine Catholics

N escalating their war of In the countryside, almost aggression to North Viet Nam, the U.S. aggressors who are even more wicked all Catholic peasants have joined agricultural co-operawho are even more wicked than the Devil, have plotted to destroy the fruits of our people's labour including hundreds of old churches tives. Thanks to the collective technical improvement, rice output has been increas year after year. Many Carestored after the conclusion thelic co-operatives have reaped 1 to 2 tons of paddy of the war against the French colonialists. So many refur-bished statues of saints and other objects of worship have been destroyed or demper hectare in a year in excess of the 5-ton mark set by the state for all co-ops. aged. These offences of theirs have shed a lurid light on the fallacy of their alle-In six districts of the Bui diocese, the biggest Catholic community in Nam Ha province as well as in North Viet Nam, in 1967 all gation that they only strike at military targets. As Saint Paulus has said: "Sepulcrum agricultural co-ops reached or even surpassed the 5-ton mark. patens ast guttur corum, lin-guis suis dolose agebant : vene-The major fishing areas nd salt marshes in North num aspidum sub labiis sorum (Roma III, 13). Their throat is Viet Nam are also areas with a big Catholic popula-tion. In spite of intensive

like a venomous asoic. Revolted by the barbarities Revolted by the parcuries of the U.S. aggressors who have encroached upon the independence and freedom of their fatherland, on their their fatherland, on their peaceful life and their places of worship, our Vietnamese Catholic folks, like the rest of our people, have risen up as one man to save the country, their families and their religion. In the seething resistance against U.S. aggression, for national salvation, the Vietnamese Catholics can pride themselves on their many contributions to the common cause. In the history of the Vietnamese church. never as today have there been so many good deeds and so many examples of self-sacrifics for the independence and freedom of the country,

for the flourish of Christian

have signed applications for military duty in their own blood. In hamlet H. in Nam Ha province with only 76 families, more than too young men of the Catholic community saked to join the army. Tens of thousands of young Catholics have so far joined the army and the brigade of young volunteers to light U.S. aggression, for national salvation. Many families have allowed 3, even 4 of their sons to join up. All able-bodied persons who stay back are members of the militia, doing equally well in production jobs and in the fight against U.S. aircraft, for the defence of their homes, their fields and their churches.

(Continued page 7)

N mid-September, over 10,000 general education schools in North Viet Nam began the academic year 1968-1969, the fourth "Fight against U.S. Aggression and for National Salvation Year."

Infant classes, pre-school classes and adults' comple-1966-1967, the number of infant classes and infant schoolchildren rose respectively to 2,001 and 165,000 and that of pre-school classes and pre-school children to 3.797 and 198,000.

In summer, the administrative organs, first and fore-most the educational depart-ment and local people, made hectic preparation to enable the new classes to function.

Refresher grash courses ere opened for teachers. Especially, courses on practical medecine, physical training and sports, music and paint ing were organized to promote education in all respects. In Nghe An province, despite the intensification of U.S. bombings, new teachers' schools were set up in the lowlands and in the high-

was put into operation.

The local people substantially contributed to the repair of schools and strengthening of A.A. shelters and provided tons of building materials to this effect.

In Hanoi a week long campaign was launched under the slogan "Let everyone take part in educational work!" to raise the collective sense of responsibility for the education of children. In Ninh Binh province, a

"convention" was agreed on by all families which called for the parents', greater concern over the education of their children

of their children.

In Hos Binh province, many agricultural co-operatives put by part of the proceeds from the sale of vegetables and fish and pig develop education. Finally, as announced pre-

viously, by virtue of a recent decision of the Council of Ministers, scholarship will be granted as from the current term to all students of higher education establishments and intermediate vocational

tere and a gross output of

t5,000 tons.
The rice area is not large

CATHOLIC VILLAGE

is a major coastal village in Nam Ha province with a population of more than 7,000, all of Catholic faith. Christianity in the region has a long history, dating as far back as 1615 when the first church was built there, 13 more churches have been constructed ever since, making of H.L. one of the biggest

Christian commi North Viet Nam. H.L. is andowed with a y coast, vast salt marshes fertile rice-fields. Yet, under the colonial - feudal regime the people always lived in want. Beside towering churches were shabby peasant huts. The toiling

but this already represents a marvellous achievement in this saline region. To grow people were held in contempt and denied the freedom to worship God, which was reserved to the minority of the rich. With the victory of rice the H.L. peasants spent a lot of work-days de-saliniz-ing and fertilizing the soil, the 1945 August Revolution H.L. witnessed aweeping changes. Wooden and tileroof building irrigation works to turn single-crop fields into double-crop ones, and active-ly applied intensive farming ed houses mushroomed every-where. Salt making, fishery and rice growing were given full scope for development. But soon the U.S. started its war of destruction against

brought in 350 tons of fish. In one particular case, a boat took 60 tons in a single haul.

For the salt makers, a sunny day is invaluable. But the

U.S. marauders also avail themselves of sunny days to

intensify their air raids ofter

methods. As a result, in 1967 they reaped more than 5 tons of paddy on each hectare in a year.

It is an unusual sight for those who pass by H.L. to see salt marshes and the sea on this side of the dyke and North Viet Nam, dropping bombs on the churches and the Catholic hamlets. Imme-diately the Catholics held luxuriant paddy fields on the conferences to discuss ways and means to "defend the creed and the country." Proother. On the dyke itself, cartloads of fish, salt or rice are transported to the store-houses of co-operatives. In duction teams and the militia signed emulation pledges to produce well and fight well. spite of frenzied attacks by the U.S. pirates, the H.L.peo-ple continue to build more fish-In peace-time conditions is 1964 the fishing fleet of H.I. ing boats, buy more agricul-tural machines, 38 more storeonly made an annual catch of 150-170 tons. In 1967, in spite of intense enemy acrial and naval bombardments it

houses have also been erected. Not in production alone have the H.L. villagers prov-ed their worth. They have also put up a brave and effective fight against the air marauders. It is safe to say that every adult is a fighter with his gun at the ready, and there are airraid shelters and there are airraid shelters and combat treaches on every available plot of land. The local militia has shot down 3 U.S. planes not far from where two churches stand. Whereas there was not a single school in the village in the colonial days, H.L. now has its own primary and elementary schools, in addition to 18 pre-school classes.

intensify their air raids, often striking in the most unexpect-ed time. In reply, the local people dig air-raid shelters at their work sites. When the planes come, they disperse and go for cover. When the planes are gone the salt work-ers come out and resum-tions of the salt work-ers to ensure that the planned area of salt marches is not cut down. It can be said Religious services are not neglected even in the condi-tions of an urgent fight. Sunday masses are held re-gularly. The only difference s not cut down. It can be said that each grain of salt had to be snatched from the enemy's hand. On Christmas eve in 1967 the Catholic folk in H.L. gathered for a social to cele-brate a record year in salt is that, as a security precauis that, as a security precau-tion against enemy raids the parish vicar officiates in one church in the morning and in another in the evening.



Ricefield work in Thuck Bich Catholic village (Ha Tay province)

The American delegation comprising such renowned lawyers as Professor of international law of Princeton, R. Falk,

the Presidents and the Secretary General of the Lawyers' Committee on American Policy Toward Viet Nam, W.L. Standard and J.H. Crown, and other well-known professors and alterneys, made active and valuable contributions to the Conference, In their important joint brief entitled "The Illegality of U.S. Demands for "Reciprocity", an a Condition for the President and the Secretary General

"Reciprocity" as a Condition for the Cessation of Bombing of North Viet Nam." J.H. Crown and Professor H.E. Fried, the well-known reporter of the important juridical memorandum "Viet

Nam and International Law," affirmed

had witnessed. On the character of the war in Vige Nam, he affirms at the rostrom; of the Conference: "This is a question of the Sidestrainant on the Vision of the Asia destroinant in the face of the neo-colonialist agreeaton. It is a whole country lighting against foreign agreesson, there is no civil more. He consistent with the country lighting against foreign agreesson, there is no civil more. He consistent with the country lighting against foreign agreessor to be supported to the consistency of a compared to the consistency of a country exceptionally unitied.

image of a country exceptionally unified, even more unified than any other

country, from the North to the South.
It is only because of the regrouping that one has created the impression of two poles." These declarations which

of two poles." These declarations which could not be suspected of any light-naindedness or partiality suffice to refute all along the line the fallacious allegations of the U.S. in Paris about "two Viet Nama," "civil war," "U.S. commitment," "the North aggression against the South" and finally "the presence of North Vietnamese troops in the South" On this besis R Ealle in the South" On this besis R Ealle

in the South." On this basis R. Falk

in the South." On this basis, K. Falk concluded in his interview granted to the correspondent of the French paper Combat: "I think the U.S. government has no ground, either juridical or moral, to sak whatsoever in exchange." The Paris talks decidedly are a bard and

difficult confrontation for the American negotiators. In Grenoble the American delegation set, shoulder to shoulder

with the delegations of the D.R.V.N. and the N.F.L., an example of a conscious and militant solidarity, and

gave an illustration, as R. Falk himself put it, of the "son-passivity of the world's peoples in the common struggle of all peoples."

Other eminent lawyers also made

valuable contributions to the Grenoble meeting, such as Dr. Pritt, renowned British lawyer, Professor Heari Rollin,

with different, even antageness conductors, as the Vietnamess and American lawyers. Meeting mostly for the first time, they nevertheless were unanimous in approving a Final Declaration, an Appeal, four Resolutions by four commissions in charge of the four principal items on the agenda and a Resolution on practical doeds to carry the Conferon practical deeds to carry the Conter-jonoc's decisions into effect. At a time when U.S. bad faith in the Paris talks pursues its attempt to pull wool over the eyes of the world's peoples on the truth in Vite Nam and the true sense of international law, the Grenoble docu-ments constitute a stern indictment of the American thesis and an eloquent

PIRST POINT

U.S. AGGRESSION AS SEEN BY INTERNATIONAL LAW AND THE FIGHT OF THE VIETNAMESE PEOPLE FOR THEIR FUNDAMENTAL NATIONAL PICHTS

THE essential legal issue regarding an equitable solution of any war is the definition of the responsibility for its initiative and its launching. Who is the aggressor in the Viet Nam war and who is the yietim? Hence the illegality of the aggression and the legality of the defence. What is more, the fundamental basis, on which the whole edifice of international law, if any, reste edifice of international law, if any, rests can be nothing other than the respect for the fundamental national rights of the people. Thus, by putting the question of "the U.S. aggression as seen by international law and the or the people. Inus, by putting the question of "the U.S. aggression as seen by international law and the fight of the Vietnames people for their fundamental national rights," first and foremost on its agenda, the World Conference of Lawyers in Grenoble put its finger on the crux of the problem of the war in Viet Nam. The setting up of a committee to support the Conference with as its members the Conserence with as its memoers so lawyers of repute from 40 countries, chiefly from the West, a couple of weeks after the adoption of this agenda, brought to this agends the immense material force of a quasi-instant world backing.

Obviously, such an enthusiastic res-ponse from lawyers was not to the liking of Ambassador W. Averell Harriman, U.S. representative to the Paris talks, who in the early sessions of the parley already complained: "... People are re-writing history: This is an un-fortunate and absolutely unnecessary way to begin the conversations." "But the stark fact," the Appeal of the Grenoble Conference points out, "is that the varsion of the war as presented by the chief of the Amer delegation has re-written and distorted the historical facts." And, it is by basing himself on that re-written and distorted history to meet the perds of the U.S. policy of neo-colonialist domi-nation, of a division of Viet Nam nation, or a division of Viet Nam after Geneva in two States north and south of the 17th parallel, that the American representative in Paris re-fused the unconditional cessation of the bombing of North Viet Nam and insisted on "reciprocity" on the part of the D.R.V.N. Government. It is understandable, therefore, that in Grenoble the world's lawyers had to reconnoble the world's lawyers had to rec stitute first of all the historical facts ican propagands, and afterwards to examine them in the light of the genuine international law as accepted by honest and well-meaning men.

Concerning this first item of business following the basic report submitted by the head of the delegation of lawyers of the D.R.V.N., many eminent lawyers delivered their elaborate reports. Let us quate from only a few of

them. The delegation of Japanese lawyers beaded by Professor Hassegawa Massayasu of the Nagoya University, presented two long reports, one entitled "Legal Aspects of the Armed Conflict in Viet Nam" and Armed Conflict in Viet Nam" and the other, prepared by the Japanese Lawyers' International Liaison Asso-ciation, dealt with "The Truth of the So-Called 'Tonkin Gulf Incidents'".

The Cambodian lawyer, doctor of law, The Cambodian lawyer, doctor of law, consoller to the Cambodian Embassy in France, Mr. Ong Khuy Treng, Jores, Control of the Cambodian Control of the Control of the Cambodian of Cambodian "As has been eloquently proved by many speakers at this forum, the only country which has violated and is violating more and more systematically the Geneva Agreement is the United States. We know quite well that it was the only one not to sign them." He affirmed that "Viet Nam is one and indivisible and the Vietnamese people have the full right—I would say the daty—to take self-defence in any part of their ter-

In his report, the famous Soviet lawyer, Academician Gregory Tunkin, one of the Nuremberg judges, a great specialist of international law, gave the following qualification to the American action in Viet Nam: "a) Armed intervention to prevent the Vietnamees popie from exercising their right to self-destructualities; b) they of armed force distributions; b) they of armed force against a people to impose its will on them and secure its domination over them. Both are gravest violations of international law. Both are considered crimes by international law. The armed attack by the United States against the D.R.V.N. constitutes a new oriminal D.R.V.N. constitutes a new oriminal breach of the fundamental principles of international law. It is an extension of the aggression against the Vietnamese people and, at the same time, an attack against a State."

Two British lawyers of world fame, Two British lawyers of world fame, Ian Browalie, Fellow of Wadham College, Oxford, and Paul O'Higgins, Fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge, sont to the Conference their written address on the "Legal Aspects of the Armed Conflict in Viet Nam." They objectively examined the facts and analysed the principal juridical docu-ments related to Viet Nam. In every point of their report, the British lawyer disposed of the American historical and juridical theses.

Belgian Minister of State, and M. Becaye N'Diaye, Prosecutor of the Republic of Bonako. The French lawyer this question lies at the heart of the Viet Nam problem as a whole and of the South Viet Nam problem in Pierre Chaumont played a particularly active role in the drafting of the Final Declaration and the Resolution of the particular. first commission.

The joint efforts of world-famous and loyal lawyers helped the conference reach clear and correct conclusions on the first item of the agenda:

On the fundamental national rights On the fundamental national rights of the Vietnamese people: "It (the Conference) notes the imprescriptible right of the Vistnamese people to national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, and the age-old and indivisible unity of the Vistnameze nation" (Declaming vistnameze).

"It (the U.S.) has for years been con-ducting an illegal war against North Vist Nam. Hence, the U.S. could not. Vist Nam. Hence, the U.S. could not. concessions." If it were to stop that illegal war." On the prespects of the Paris talks. they concluded: "The ference leads me to believe that our research there is a deception," Pro-fessor R. Fall, having paid a breat to the conference, brought with him skygunt pioces of evidence of facts had witnessed. On the character of the On the nature of the war and its qualification with regard to the oppo-nents: "It declares that such a war (the U.S. war in Viet Nam) is a war of aggrassion, a crime against the independence and existence of the Visinamese people, and a neo-colonialist-type sinpaople, and a moccionialist-type in-deviahing of opperation, and that there-jore, the Vistnameze people in the South and the North alike, are in a position of legitimate defence" (Declaration).

On the true character of the U.S. bombing against North Viet Nam:
"After having attacked the Vietnamese
people in the South, the U.S. governpeople in the South, the U.S. govern-ment has extended its aggression to the D.R.V.N. This extension has particu-larly taken the form of large-ecale bomb-ings which have gained in intensity even after the declaration of the 'limitation' of the bombings made by President Johanson on March 31, 1968' (Declaration).

Johnson on March 31, 1968" (Declaration).
On the substance of transgressed international law, the Resolution of the first Commission concluded: "The armed aggression of the United States in Viet Nam is a violation of the Geneva Agreements and the fundamental principles of modern international law which have been set forth namely in articles is and 2, 2 and 1, and 2 and 2 of the United Nations Charter, as well as in many resolutions of the U.N. General Assembly and other international instruments to which the United States is struments to which the United States is an important signatory. These docu-ments endorse the right of the peoples to decide their own destiny, the prohi-bition of the use of force against a people yearning for independence and internal affairs of other peoples."

On these grounds, the Resolution On these grounds, the Resolution dismissed the American beeses: "The bistorical facts and the principles recalled above shed light on the fallacious character of U.S. argument of presumed 'legitimacy' of U.S. presence in South Viet Nam by virtue of its so-called 'commitment' to a 'State' in South Viet Nam and of ect' for the Geneva Agree-It also declared: "... There can be no 'reciprocity' between the aggressor and the nation defending itself against aggression."

SECOND POINT :

THE SOUTH VIETNAMESE PEOPLE'S SELF-DETERMINATION IN THE LIGHT OF THE N.F.L. POLITICAL PROGRAM

his first declarations at the Paris talks, the U.S. representative did not cease repeating the theme that the U.S. stands for self-determination of the South Vietnamese people without foreign interference and oppression "(!). He even put forward the "one man one vote" solution. He claimed that the half million G.I.s in South Viet Name are there as deficial the publishment of the control o Nam are there to defend the self-determination of the South Vietnamese people threatened by the Northern "Communists" invasion and subversion. "Communists" invasion and subversion. This false contention is part of the artificial neo-colonialist "existence of

two Viet Nams (North and South) sophism which has been branded the American lawyer R. Falk "grotesque" and "absurd." neo-colonialist cynism has gone so far as to attempt to me-tamorphose the G.Ls and U.S. satellites into "companions-in-arms" of the South Vietnamese people and into "foreign" elements their kith and kin whom they label "communist" or "communist-led" North Vietnamesc. If the U.S. government and its re-presentative in Paris have been compelled

of repocide and war crimes." speak of self-determination, that

In his Report that followed the basic

In his Report that followed the basic Report sibmitted by the bead of the lawyers' delegation of South Vist Nam (N.F.L.), Academician G. Tunkin rightly said: "An analysis of the main features of the Vist Nam situation clearly shows that on the part of the Victnamese people, it is a question of realizing the right of the peoples to realizing the right of the peoples to self-determination. "The struggle, first political then military, waged over the past fourteen years by the people in South Viet Nam against the U.S. noc-colonial regime, is but a concrete expression of the struggle for the realization of the right to self-deter-mination, against foreign interference and domination.

In its introduction, the Resolution of the second commission of the Confer-ence stated: "The war of aggression conducted by the U.S. of America in Considered by the U.S. of America in Viet Nam constitutes a challenge to the principle of self-determination guaranteed to all peoples by modern international law. "As regards the U.S. manocurree to set up a "State" in South Vist Nam with its self-styled governments, "it concluded in these terms: "The artificial and unilateral conferring of a competence as a distinct state upon a government for the South which solely relies on the material, political and military support of the U.S., constitutes a violation of the rights the Vietnamese people to genuine self-determination. The different governments that have succeeded one another ever since in Saigon, have been only an expression of the U.S. attempts to deny to the Victuamese people the

exercise of their rights, and the evident descritulness of the self-styled govern-ment of Saigon is underscored by its total lack of effectiveness, representa-tiveness and independence. On the N.F.L., the Resolution said: 'In most N.F.L., the Resolution said: "In most parts of the territory now freed from all foreign interference, an effective administration is supplied by the N.F.L. whose military victories over an adverwhose military victories over an adver-sary using considerable material means, can be explained only by the full adhesion and support of the people. This support has found, a more and spectacular expression even in the still controlled by the invaders. controlled by the invaders." The rallied political forces extremely dive united by the same aspiration national independence."

On the basis of these conclusions on the non-effectiveness, non-representatigovernment, and on the other hand, of the effectiveness, representativeness and independence of the N.F.L., the Resolution appreciated the legitimacy and well-foundedness of the principal lines of the N.F.L. Political Program for the self-determination of the South Viet-pamess people in these terms: "The iolation of international agree violation of international agreements can in no way recall in question the funda-mental unity of the Vietnamese people, even if it has created a practical situa-tion which has artificially led the southern part to live in a distinct organisation. Proceeding from this state of things, the N.F.L. sets forth, with of things, the N.F.L. sets forth, with a view to gradual reunification, a political program for an independent, democratic, peaceful and neutral South Vist Nam, expression of the right to self-determination of the Vietnamese people in the

On the significance of this right, the Resolution specified in its final part:
"The Vietnamese people have the same
rights as any other people to enjoy freely and without foreign interference their rights to free disposal and selfdetermination. All limitation to the full exercise of these rights can be only an offence and a threat to the exercise of the same rights by all other peoples.

LATEST ASPECTS OF THE MEANS AND METHODS OF WAR APPLIED BY THE FORCES OF AGGRESSION IN VIOLATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

HE U.S. war crimes in Viet Nam were carefully examined and vigo-rously condemned by the Bertrand Russell International Tribunal of human conscience, the International Permanent restigation Commission set up on the initiative of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers, and by many other international and national organ itations from the East to the The Grenoble Conference considered in particular the latest aspects of the war desperate death bed struggle ced with the generalized offensi and widespread uprisings mounted against it by the armed forces of the N.F.L. and the people of South Viet

On this point, Professor J. Salmon of the Brussells University submitted a valuable report which is both systematic and up-to-date titled "Violations of War Law by the U.S. in the Viet Nam Conflict" following the basic Report submitted by the Vietnamese lawyers of the North and the South (N.F.L.)

In this sense, the Resolution of the Third Commission on this subject also took a form which is both and up-to-date. It recognized that "the United States is in fact committing in Viet Nam crimes of aggression against the fundamental national rights of the Victnamese people, crimes against peace, crimes against mankind, crimes

It laid particular atress on the characteristics of American genecide. On the

strength of the facts provided by the Vietnamese lawyers coupled with an exhibition of photos and film projec-tions, the Resolution recognized that the forces of aggression apart from siming at physical destruction of unparallel barbarity, also simed at spiritual, family, cultural, economic and political life of the Vietnamese national group. One is witnessing deliberate and intentional terror and extermination against the Vietnamese people, a total war, to force the latter, by trying to break its moral resistance, to submit definitively to foreign domination. This policy has assumed a still more intense odious character since Innuary 1968, date of the general uprisings of the South Viet Nam people, chiefly in the towns and cities which the forces of aggression themselves consider to be own strongholds and which have been subjected to more and more mansive destruction without regard for the density of the population or the historic

The Resolution also exposed "the faliacious character of those arguments by which the U.S. forces tried to free themselves from their responsibility for these crimes," such as the "civil war" theme (which is rather a war of aggression directed, planned, conducted financed by the United States), or the "good will," "restraint," and "uni-lateral de-escalation" allegations (which intensification with a growing will of extermination and destruction, and constitutes actually a real escalation)

character of the places."

FOURTH POINT :

LEGAL BASIS OF THE REFUSAL TO TAKE PART IN THE WAR OF AGGRESSION

Grenoble Conference actually dealt with the legal aspect of the war in Viet Nam in its international bearings. The conclusions on this point will in tify all the activities, military and non-military, against the U.S. war in Viet Nam, in South Viet Nam as elsewhere in the world, in the United States (for men opposing the draft and those abetting them...), in Europe, Japan, Australia, the Philippines, Thailand...

The Resolution of the Fourth Commission on this issue was based on sound principles:

right to force its nationals to commit a

"Secondly, it is now established that individuals are also bound by interna-tional law to certain rights and espe-cially some duties. The Nuremberg Tribunal declared that the very spirit of the London Agreement lies in fact that individuals have internation duties that transcend the national obli gations of obeyance imposed by their countries... Above all, this fundaments principle applies to the conduct of a war of aggression, the supreme and most dangerous crime man

By combining these two indiscutable principles in the legal as well as moral respects, in particular after the painful experiences of mankind in the two world were within a quarter of century the Resolution concluded: "Just as a State may not conduct a war of aggression, it may still less require another State to which it may be bound by a treaty, or from an individual who may be its national, that they should commit such a grave offence against international law. In consequence, no individual can be obliged to obey ordered to commit an act which would constitute an international crime. This rule is expressly recognized by the mili-tary code of many countries, among tary code of many countries, among them the United States of America... All these principles constitute, either directly or by analogy, the legal basis for the refusal by an individual or another State to take part in a war of ag-gression." In its second part, the Resoution also listed patent facts about a marked increase of very diversified cases of "young men who resist the draft, of dissenters in exile in Canada, of Amer-ican deserters (in Europe), of organisa-tions who abet and encourage the Amer-

N including this item in its agenda, the Grenoble Conference actually dealt sive appraisal of the illegal and criminal character of the U.S. war of aggression in Viet Nam.

> CONFIDENT in the soundness of their conclusions and the invincible force of the right of the peo-ples prevailing over the law of force brandished by the United States, the world's lawyers declared in Grenoble that "it (the Conference) condemns the war of aggression conducted by the United States in Viet Nam in violation international law and urges from the United States government

r) The immediate and unconditional cessation of the aerial and naval bom-bardments and all other acts of war

2) Cessation of the war of aggression against South Viet Nam.

a) Acceptance of the principles of na tional self-determination as basis for the settlement of the political future of South Viet Nam without any foreign

4) Withdrawal of all troops of the United States and its allies from the territory of South Viet Nam.

5) Recognition of the N.F.L. as the athentic representative of the South fiet Nam people in its liberation struggle.

6) Recognition of the great significance of the founding of the Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces, ical personalities, active in the towns of South Viet Nam" (Appeal).

Besides, the world's lawyers expressed zeences, the world's lawyers expressed their "profound conviction that the he-roic fight of the Victnamese people sup-ported by all the progressive forces throughout the world will end in victory, thus making a great contribution to the struggle of all peoples in the world for national independence, democracy, so cial progress and peace " (Appeal),

With this prospect in mind, the docu-ments of Grenoble will undoubtedly go down as a landmark in the history of modern international law and a legal charter arraigning U.S. neo-colonialist aggres-sion in Viet Nam and taking the defence of the Vietnamese people whose struggle rights has been unanimously considered the world's lawyers in Grenoble " a fundamental element for the defence of read one determining the property of the peoples and the rights of the peoples and the rights of the peoples and the rights of the peoples to self-determination in the world.



Anti-Viet Nam war demonstration in San Francisco

VIET NAM AND THE WORLD AT LARGE

Reunion Communist Party Delegation Friendship Visit to D.R.V.N.

T the invitation of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party, a delegation of the Communist Party Reunion Communist Party led by Comrade Paul Verges, Secretary General of the Party, paid a friendship visit to the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam from August 31 to September 10, 1968. The to September to, 1968. The delegation includes Comrades Maurice Labenne, member of the Political Bureau Secretary of the Central Committee; Laurence Verges, member of Central member of the Editorial Board of the daily Temoi-gnages, central organ of the Reunion Communist Party.

The delegation visited a number of industrial, agricultural, cultural and social establishments, had intersocial views with leaders of Viet Nam Federation of Trade Unions and the Viet Nam Women's Union, called at the Permanent Representation of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation in North Viet Nam. It also visited Hai Phong port city and the Hong Quang coal-mine area. Everywhere the delegation was received very warmly by Vietnamese cadres and people of various strats.

The delegation of the was received by Comrade Ho Chi Minh President of Central Committee of Viet Nam Workers' ty, who had with it a

The delegation of the Reunion Communist Party and the delegation of the Viet Nam Workers' Party headed by Comrade Le Duan, First Secretary of the Centras Committee, held talks in a

THE Third National Allian

Lao patriotic neutralist forces

was held in a free area of Laos

ce Political Conference of the Neo Las Haksat

cordial and friendly atmos-

The two delegations had an exchange of views on the strengthening of the friendly relations between the two Parties and of mutual sunport for the revolutionary struggle of each respective

On September 14, a com-munique on the visit of the delegation of the Reunion Communist Party to the D.R.V.N. was made public in Hanoi. It reads as follows: "Its visits, interviews and

talks have brought to the delegation of the Reunion Communist Party a full real-Communist Party a full realization of the great successes recorded by the Vietnamese people in their war of resistance against the American imperialists, for national salvation, as well as of the tremandous progress of the building of socialism in North Viet Nam. It has also got a clear picture of the utterly harbarous crime of awyression. rous crime of aggression committed by American im-perialism in Viet nam...

"The delegation warmly greets the resounding victo ice recorded by the People's Liberation Armed Forces and the South Viet Nam people in their successive waves of offensives and uprisings since early this year ... "The Delegation of the

Reunion Communist Party expresses its firm conviction that, under the leadership of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, and on the strength of the inestimable support and as-sistance of the socialist countries and the world's neo-colonialism, for peace, people including the progressive American people, the racy and social progress."

aggressors in their effort to defend the North, liberate the South and progress toward the peaceful reunification of Viet Nam.

"On behalf of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and the Vietnamese working class and people, the delegation of the Viet Nam Workers' Party voices its profound gratitude to the Reunion Communist Party for its great apprecia-tion of the Vietnamese people's resistance war against U.S. aggression, for national salvation, and its warm support to this resistance as well as to the building of socialism in North Viet Nam. This

number of industrial, cultural support constitutes a splendid manifestation of the prole-tarian internationalism of the and social establishments and called at the Permanent Representation of the South Viet Nam N. F. L. in North Viet Rounion Communist Party and a powerful encouragement for the Victnamese people in their struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors. Nam. It also visited Nam Ha and Quang Binh provinces and Hai Phong port city. Everywhere it went, it was "The, delegation of the Viet Nam Worker's Party feels greatly elated at the given a fraternal welcome by the local cadres and people. successes achieved by the Reunion Communist Party

The Cuban delegation was received by President Ho talk with them. It held talks in a cordial and friendly atmosphere with a delegation of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam led by Pham Van Dong, member of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee and Premier in which views were exchanged on the strengthening of the friendship between the two countries and on questions of interest to both sides.

During the visits, interviews and talks, the Cuban Party and Government delegation

A New Token of Viet Nam - Cuba Militant Solidarity

A the invitation of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. a delegation of the Communist Party and Revolutionary Government of Cuba led by Haydee Santa maria Cuadrado, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and Chairman of the "Casa de Las Americas," paid a visit to the D.R.V.N. from

September 5 to 16, 1968. The delegation visited a

expressed admiration for the Vietnamese people's valiant fighting spirit, and high appre-

ciation of the imaginativeness of the Vietnamese people in of the Vietnamese people in dealing with very hard prob-lems of the fighting and production. The visit has strengthened its firm belief in the certain victory of the letnamese revolution. The Vietnamese delegation warmly welcomed the achieve-ments of the Cuban people under the leadership of the

under the leadership Communist Party and Revobeaded by Comrade Fidel Castro Rus in the struggle against all intervention of U.S. imperialism, to defend heroic Cuba, build a socialist economy in Cube and in the vigorous support for the national liberation movement in vinced that still greater sucban people.

It also voiced its deep gratitude to the people, Com-munist Party and Revolutionary Government of Cuba for their heartfelt and disin terested assistance to the Vistnamese people's resistance against U.S. aggression, for national salvation, and to socialist construction in North Viet Nam.

The friendship visit of the Cuban Party and Government delegation that has just successfully concluded, was a new ontribution to the strengthening of the militant solidarity and fraternal co-operation between Viet Nam and Cuba

News from IADS

on September 7. Khaosan Pathet Lao (KPL) reported. THIRD NATIONAL ALLIANCE POLITICAL CONFERENCE MEETS In his opening speech,

and warmly supports the revo-lutionary cause of the Reunion Communist Party which is to

and the Reunion working

class and people with a view to the autonomy of the Reunion and the ultimate

the domination of French colonialism. The revolutionary

struggle of the Reunion people constitutes a positive

contribution to the common

atruggle of the peoples in Africa and the world against

imperialism, colonialism and

democratic forces

Prince Souphanouvong, Chair-man of the N.L.H. Central Committee emphasized the significance of the Conferfrontline of the world's peo-ple's struggle against U.S. ence. He said :

time when very important changes have taken place, which will favourably affect "Three years ago, also in this revolutionary base our two revolutionary parties solemnly held the first conthe fate of our Fatherland. our country, our enemy ference at which we reaffirmed the imperative, practical has been thrown into a state of strategic passivity while our people are acting on the necessity of a union and close and lasting co-opera-tion between the two parties, offensive with increased mettle and are attacking the adversary on all battlefields. and set to ourselves common tasks in our fight against the U.S. imperialists and their "I hope that with the deep sense of our duty toward

sense of our duty toward our country, our revolution-ary spirit and firm mutual confidence, the conference will devote its efforts to "Ever since, our two parties have been standing shoulder to shoulder in the shoulder to shoulder in the nation-wide bloc of unity of the entire people, and have been joining hands in carrying out these common tasks. As a result, we have won one analyzing the current situa-tion, and correctly map out common tasks for the immediate future so that both our big victory after another forces may successfully carry victories which have tipped the scales in favour of the out the mission entrusted u by our people and our Father-land, as well as our obliga-tion towards the world Lao patriotic forces who are among those standing in the

revolution, and most immediately, that of Southeast

Speaking next, Khamsouk Now, we meet again at a Keola, neutralist minister in the Lao national coalition government, expressed his great gratification at the convening of the conference, and his firm belief that the conference would strengthen the solidarity between the two revolutionary forces of Laos and encourage them to dash forward toward yet

greater victories. He also voiced gratitude to Prince Souphanouvong and the Neo Lao Hahsat Central Committee for their heartfelt assistance which had enabled the Lao patriotic neutralist forces to grow up, develop, and enhance their prestige

We will do our utmost for the success of the confer-ence so as to lead our national salvation struggle to still greater victories and schieve a peaceful, independent,

neutral, democratic, unified

prosperous Lao souk Keola stressed. In the afternoon, the confer-ence heard an important polit-ical report by Prince Souphanouvong and other reports by Colonel Deuane Sunnalat, commander-in-chief of the commander-in-chief of the Lao patriotic neutralist armed forces and General Kamuon Boupha, comman-der of the Lab patriotic neutralist forces in Upper Laos, on the close co-operation between the two Lao revolutionary forces, and the growth of the Lao patriotic

After 2 days of discussion in an atmosphere of whole-hearted co-operation, the conference ended in success September 13. Unanimity was reached on

all matters. At the closing session, the At the closing session, the collegence unanimously approved two important documents—a resolution and a and their Lao quislings.

statement on the present situation and the tasks of all the Lao patriotic forces.

The conference also sent a mittee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation National Front for Liberation greeting the 1st anniversary (September 1) of the announ-cement of the Front's Politi-cal Program and the fresh victories of the South VietNam Liberation Armed Forces and

Representing the Lao patriotic neutralist forces, Khamsoult Keola took the Rhamsouk Reola took the floor to lay stress on the necessity of strengthening the solidarity, co-operation and mutual assistance between the Nec Leo Haksat and the Lap patriotic neutralists with a view to bringing the current struggle against U.S. aggression to complete victory

Other delegates went up the rostrum to express their elation at the successes of the conference and their resolve to strictly carry out the conference's resolution to coment the nation-wide solidarity bloc, and to step up the fighting and production

VIFT NAM COURSES

VIET NAM CATHOLICS ... & Puppet Battalion

(Continued from page 3) difference now is that to suit

Quang Binh province, has been subject to more than 2,000 air attacks. The village virtually been razed to the ground. Yet the popula-tion, predominently Catholic, continue to stick to their land to carry on production taking advantage of short spells between two enemy raids to grow and tend thair crops. Rice and sweet thair crops. Moe and sweet potatoes continue to thrive, the children continue to attend classes and the chur-ches continue their regular services. The local militia has shot down a U.S. plane. As a tribute to their contribu-tions to the anti-U.S. resistance, the Government has awarded 150 certificates of merits and 10 medals to various communities and individuals in the village. The individuals in the vallage. In population of neighbouring areas gave the village the worthy name of "steel bastion on the bank of the Gianh River." H.L., another predominently Catholic village situated on the coast of Nam Ha province, has been bomb-ed round the clock by U.S. ed round the clock by U.S.
planes, yet production has
not been disrupted and the
local militia has shot down
three U.S. planes. Nguyen
Thi Xuan, a 1cy-pear-old
Catholic militia-woman in
Quang Bish province, has
shot down by herself a U.S.
plane with 23 rounds of
infantry gun.

Village P. lying on the bank of the Gianh River in

In the midst of war, the material and spiritual life of our Catholic folks is, on the whole, ensured and, in some places, even improved. Religious services are not neglected because of the war. Masses are duly performed not only on major Christian holy days but also daily. The only

administered blessings to the Catholic believers. On the other hand, during their con-other hand, during their conthe wartime conditions and as a precaution against enemy attacks, the Catholics often change the places and scho dules of their religious services. And to provide more security for the attendants, solid air raid shelters have been built wherever masses are held.

Enjoying an ever better material life and the full liberty to practise their religion, our Catholic folks are emulating one another to achieve more and more meritorious deeds in the com-mon movements of the North Vietnamese people to build model families with "three ready's" youths (i), "three responsibility's" women (2), "three able's" old men and achieve more and more "three ables" old men and women (3) and "good nephews and nieces of Uncis Ho." In the past year, in the Bui Chu diocese in Nam Ha province and the Hanol diocese alone, and the Hanoi diocese alone, more than 20,000 Catholic more than to,ooc Cathone families were recognized as 'model families' in the anti-U.S. resistance, for national salvation. Many Catholics, old and young, have been awarded medals by the Govawarded medals by the Gov-croment, or badges bearing President Ho's portrait. Worthy of note is that among those decorated heroes and heroines by the Government, five are Catholics, including

The Catholic clergy has also made worthy contribu-tions to the common struggle. Resides their religious duties, the Catholic priests have actively encouraged the mem-bers of the Christian com-munity in their production bers of the Christian coammunity in their production and fighting tasks. Many have overcome dangers and aardships and reach places frequently raided by enemy planes to give sermons and

ferences at the provincial as well as central levels, the priests have enthusiastically made suggestions on ways and means to better serve acti-U.S. resistance. In particular, recently four Catholic priests sent in their applications to join the People's Army and take a direct part in the fight or to be given any job at any place as required by the Fa-therland.

All this is a credit to the Catholic church in North Viet Nam. More than ever, we Catholics are confident that under the "determined to fight and to win" banner of President Ho Chi Minh, the resistance against U.S. aggression, for national salvation o our people will win complete victory, and our Christian faith will shine for ever in the common glory of the

(1) Ready: -to fight (American aggression), fight with courage and join the army, - to surmount all difficulties, boost production work and studies in any circum-

- and to assume any tash and go to any place the Fa-therland wants them to.

(2) Responsibility: - im - in family tasks,

- in fighting. (3) Able: - to organize fa-nily life to as to help pro-

duction. - to take part in A. A. defence action to as to serve

the fighting. - to contribute to organize

MILITARY OPERATIONS

(Continued from base 8) in a fierce two-hour battle : 600 American casualties.

On Sept. 14, intercepted on Highway No 13, a U.S. reinforcement column lost 2 companies wiped out and 30 tanks and M.113 armoured

Wined Out.

Gia Lai and Dac Lac

(Western High Plateaux),

TO THE BEADER

is much room for improve-

ment in the wording of

our paper. We apologize

highly appreciate all your

suggestions as they will help us to serve you more

Sept. 11 to 14, in 20 engagements in that locality, 2 U.S. battalions and 6 2 U.S. battainons and o companies and one pupper company were put out of action (1,600 men including the commander of U.S. Di-vision z and a lieutenant colonel), 55 armoured vehicles destroyed and 8 choppers downed.

Press Agency reported.

Sept. 8 to 10, 12 choppers were downed and on Sept 8,

near Duc Lap, 130 km north-east of Loc Ninh, the P.L.A.F.

grounded with 7 rounds of

machine guns the helicopter

Thus in 4 days, from WESTERN HIGH PLATEAUX

Destroyed in the First Half of Sept.

1,800 Enemy Troops Put out of Action, 113 Vehicles

Destroyed, 34 Planes and Relicopters Downed or

Sar Pa Post, Near Duc Lap, Overrun and 2 Companies

carrying a puppet general and an American colonel who, as reported in our last issue, were killed with their or

The battle around Duc Lap have been raging silves one month and between Sept. 8 and 15, the P.L.A.F. decimattwo puppet battalions.

Sar Pa post, 4km southwest of Duc Lap was taken on

nicknamed " Rockpile "by the

Yankees. Western agencies

announced that 151 marines

were killed or wounded. The following day, the chopper having on board Gen. William

OTHER ACTIVITIES OF THE P. L. A. F.

sagon Area: In two engagements on September 5 against units of U.S. Para Division 101, the regional troops of Cu Chi district put out of action 320 G.I.'s and downed 2 choppers 30 km northwest of Saigon.

Hue city Liberation fighters in action

Retuses Battle

and Uprisings Took Place in the Puppet Army

been recorded in four months

up to the end of last August,

reported. With 15 cases, the Mekong Delta ranked first.

Then came the First Tactical

Area (5 northernmost prov-

with 10 cases. Two cases

took place on May 5 and 8

in the vicinity of Saigon

Besides, it is worth noting

that 5 mutinies were listed

among the units of puppet

Division 22, stationed in the

region of Qui Nhon, the

puppet division.

record number of riots in any

inces of South Viet

N September 4, the 400-strong Battalion : of puppet Regiment 42 placed at the disposal of U.S. Division 4 refused to fight the P.L.A.F., UPI Pleiku corre-

spondent reported. This hap-pened in a locality 19km

west of Pleiku. After useless

remonstrances and threats to

strafe the mutineers with air-craft and artillery, the U.S.

command gave way and cancelled the operation al-

About forty mutinies and

revolts, most of them by whole groups of men, bad

ready under way.

In the city the P.L.A.F. blew up on Sept. 6 the infor-mation hall of the 5th district. The following day, they de-stroyed a jeep and killed three of its passengers in a busy street, blasted a depot killed and 5 choppers ground On September 16, a U.S. reinforced company was intercepted near Tan Lam Chiang Kai-shek's spies in

Saigon Area: In two

Da Nang Region: About 20 km south of the city, a company of U.S. Marines was wiped out and another decimated on Sept. 10.

17 km south of Da Nang. Western agencies put the losses on September 17 of puppet ranger battalion 39, at 200 killed, wounded or

From Sept. 1 to 10, 220 Enemy Soldiers Eilled,

Wounded or Captured, 49 Aircraft Downed, 52 Vehicles Destroyed. The General Deputy Commander of U.S. Marine Division 3 Wounded.

N Sept. 13. 12 km north-east of Con Tien, 200 enemy troops were kil-

NORTH OF QUANG TRI

the P.L.A.F. wiped out in the first fortnight of September 1,800 earmy troops including 950 G.L's, downed or destroy-ed 34 aircraft, destroyed 117 vehicles including 50 tanks and armoured care, 24 can-pose and quotare fair Phone led or wounded, 13 armoured vehicles destroyed and 5 chopand armoured cars, 24 can-nons and mortars, Gisi Phone Press Assency reported All pers downed in a P.L.A.F. attack sgainst an enemy column moving to the demili the three provincial capitals and three airfields were heavtarized zone for an opera-In Kontum province, from

Meanwhile, the enemy had 150 G.I.'s killed or wounded, tanks destroyed and 2 choppers downed in another engagement at Con Tien itself.

On Sept. 14, 4 km south of Con Ties, 100 G.I.'s were

Chip, new deputy commander of Marine Division 3, was downed. All passengers were injured. This was the third general officer put out of action within to days.

VIET NAM COURIES

ON THE LARGE SOUTHERN FRONT

Military Operations

THE P.L.A.P. continued to hammer at the enemy concentrations at Tay Hinh and Loc Hinh, respectively 85km and 180km morth of Seign. American and oppopt troops suffered heavy losses in flerce battles in which the patriots displaying a great skill destroyed fortified campa and interceptal heavily secorted road convoys.

The P.L.A.F. also schieved substantial successes in the Wastern High Plateaux (region of Duc Lep) where the lighting had been going on since August 33, and south of the demilitarized zone still impudently violated by the U.S. forces.

TAY NINH

- Tre Phi Base Wiped Out the 4th Time: a U.S. Mixed Battalion Put out of Action, 400 G.I.'s Eilled or Wounded, 80 Military Vehicles Destroyed.

- 2,600 Enemy Soldiers Put out of Action, 20 Please and Helicopters Downed. 160 Vehicles Destroyed in a Week.

THE patriotic forces continued attacking the enemy in this sector with a remarkable sting. In the week ending September 17, many important engagements took place, Gisi Passa Press agency reported.

In a battle against a upper person of the company o

On Tay Ninh — Dau Tieng road, between Sept. 11 and 14, in many ambushes the P.L.A.F. inflicted 450 casualties on the enemy, destroyed 33 vehicles and downed 5 planes and helicopters.

At Thanh Dien, 4km south of Tay Ninh, on Sept. 13 and 14, two enemy bat-tallions had 500 men put out of action.

the most important aggregament in his
period was the destruction on Sept. 13 (4th time since
August 18) of Tra Phi base
Pice and the second of the second of the
town. At 1.5 m. and the
town of the

including 25 tanks and armoured cars, ten 105mm and 155mm camons and four 105.7mm mortars, des-

Let us recall that in these localities on August 18 and 22 and Sept. 17, the P.L.A.F. wiped out 3 U.S. mixed battailon, killed, wounded or captured 1,600 GPs, destroyed 200 military vehicles and over 40 big guns and mortars and downed 4 choppers.

Another brilliant

Another brilliant actions are a consistent of the control of the c

From Sept. II to IV, according to information in hand, the enemy louses totalled 2,600 hilled, wounded or captured and 160 military vehicles and many dozen cannons, destroyed and about twenty airplanes and choppers destroyed.

LOC NINH

Two U.S. Battalions and 6 Companies Wiped Out, 85
 Tanks and Armoured Cars Destroyed and 8 Planes and Cheppers Downed.

- The General Commanding U.S. Division 1 Killed.

OC NINH urban centre, Sokm northeast of Tay Ninh, was attacked by the P.L.A.F. on the night of Sept. 10. After a heavy artillery

pounding, the P.L.A.F. assaulted the sub-sector C.P. and the camp of puppet Rangers. Early on Sept 11, they intercepted a rescue party of 3 puppet companies

supported by armoured cars, putting out of action 40 men and destroying 8 tanks.

men and destroying 6 states. The following day, they column of 3 battalions and no armound convey, At solven from Loc Ninh, in the tation, they wiped cort as exempt company and two platons and destroyed to military trucks. In the identity of the control of the

On Sept. 13, 9km northwest of Loc Nink, another battailon of Brigade 3 of Divison "Red One" just landed, met with the same fate

(Continued page 7)



Provincial capital

Provincial road

National road
..... Viet Nam-Cambodia frontier

Second Attack on U.S. Base at Tza Phi

Editor's Note — On their second attack on the American support base at Tro Phi, launched on August 22, 1058, at dawn, the P.L.A.F. put out of action an American combined battalian, wiping out foe seasy troops, destroying of tanks and armoured cars and ten 105-mm and 155-mm guas. The following story recounts the battle.

A combined battelion of the U.S. sph Information of the U.

TO keep by their morals, their estillers piece estillers est

In a command disjoint, the head of the P.L.A.F. unit was listening on a field telephone to reports by different groups and proceeding to a final check-up.

At 00.15 hour of August 22, and of the make was given through the make telephone by the commonder telephone by the commonder telephone by the commonder telephone on American tanks and tents and guess. Following the barrage, essault groups retained forward. The infentrymen worse full of praise for the artillerymen,

whose deadly strike was raising columns of fire from entering positions, from which rose a confused uproar made up of men's cries, tank engines revving up, and frantic gunfire.

From creey side P.L.d. F. assent grounds closed in on the American Demolition teams, clutching their B. 40 barochast, persentanted into more composed to the composition of P.L. 4.F. teropts surped up. J. marking the composition of the compos

blowing up their othicles.

The P.L.A.F., men emulated onch other in destroying American infantry and armour.
Thenh Lem. a scout, blew wh within seconds at M.4. when within seconds at M.4. when the second carrier. Phan Dam, head of an assult group, led his team right into an American position where using anti-tanh bascolas, paired and machingum with the pair with the pair with the pair of the pair o

Even wounded men continued to fight. Dat, injured in the forehead, and Tieng, in the left arm, quickly dressed their wounds and rushed into a 105-mm gun emplacement.

where with explosive charges they destroyed two enemy howitzers after gunning down their crews. Then and Xuyen, who were receiving their baptism of fire, blasted three armoured cars and one troop tent abiec.

After forty minutes of combat, the P.L.A.F. troops had destroyed all enemy combat positions, gun emplacaments, tanh and armoured car pits. In four prongs, they charged the American command post, where all the American surviviors had withdrawn.

The command post was a blockhouse built with precase concrete, on the left side of the bairs. It was surrounded with sorrount stanks and tenti-ed with troops. Through gas site to the surface of the ground, heavy machine gust and so -mmeansuous part of out a steady stream of fire.

But the P.L.A.F. had devised adequate means to cope with it. Mortar craws and B.o. pumers put their usage on the put that it is too or threst and launched a densatating barrage on the enemy bunher. Then from cury side, ansufficed a media with grenadate, satchel changes and authorachingum storent in. The American south of the pure of the company of t

Al 12.13 hours on August 23, the P.L.A.F. Hag, black with guspounder, flutlered on with guspounder, flutlered on post at Tra Phi, where conserved in the property of the prope